PUBLIC ACTS.

Andrew Johnson, President. LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER, President of the Senate. LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER was elected President of the Senate pro tempore on the seventh day of March, and so acted until the end of the Session. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. CXXXI.

An Act to regulate the Appintment of Paymas ters in the Aavy, and explanatory of an Act for the better Organization of the Pay Department

of the Navy. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the appointments to be made under the act entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of the pay department of the navy," approved May third, eighteen hun-dred and sixty-six, may be made from the number of acting assistant paymasters of the navy who performed duty as acting assistant paymasters during the war, and who at the time of their ap-

pointment under this act shall not be over the age of thirty-two years.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to waive the examination of such officers in the pay department of the navy as are on duty abroad, and cannot at present be examined, as required by law: Provided, That such examinations as are required by law shall be made as soon as practicable after the return of said offi-cers to the United States, and no officer found to be disqualified shall receive the promotion contemplated in the act herein referred to. Approved, June 21, 1866.

CHAP, CXXXII.

An Act authorizing the Restoration of Comman des Charles Hunter to the Navy

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the Umfed States be, and he is hereby, authorized to restore Charles Hunter late a commander in the navy, to the position which he held on the retired list of the navy when dismissed therefrom. Approved, June 21, 1866.

CHAP. CXXXVIII.

An Act making Appropriations for the Repair, Preservation, and Completion of certain Public Works heretofore commenced under the Authority of Law, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction and superintendence of the Secre-tary of War, for the repair, preservation, and completion of the following works, heretofore commenced under the authority of law, and for the other purposes hereinafter named, that is to

For examination and survey of works of improvement for which appropriations have been heretofore made, and concerning which no sufficient information is now in possession of the department, and for examination and survey at other points in the fourth section of this act specified, that is to say, on the Atlantic coast thirty thousand dollars; on the Pacific coast twenty-five thousand dollars; on the northwestern lakes one bundred thousand dollars on the western and northwestern rivers one hundred thousand dol-lars. An the Secretary of War, when the public interests require it, shall cause examinations or re-examinations to be made, with suitable surveys of the works aforesaid, and all other works provided for by this act, and an other works changes or modifications of the plans heretofore adopted for their improvement as shall be neces sary and proper. And he shall cause such need-ful examination of other harbors and places in the fourth section of this act specified, upon the sea and lake coasts, and on western rivers, to be made as will enable him to determine what improvements thereof are required to render them fe and convenient for the navigation of the na val and commercial vessels of the United States and the cost of such improvements, and he shall make full report thereof, and of the plans deemed advisable therefor, to Congress, at the commencement of the next session, for such action as may be judged expedient and right. And if upon such examination and survey of works first herein named, being works now existing or in process of completion, and concerning which no sufficient information is now in the possession of the deance of appropriation properly applicable thereto from the sums herein appropriated, which may, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, be judiciously applied toward the economical and need-ful continuation or completion of such works, the Secretary of War shall direct such balance to be applied and used accordingly; but no moneys shall be used for such purposes, excepting from the balances remaining from appropriations here-in made for the specific examination and survey

of such works. For extending the breakwater at Portland harbor, Maine, one hundred and five thousand one bundred and eleven dollars and five cents For improvement of navigation of Hudson river, New York, fifty thousand dollars.

For preservation of Provincetown harbor Massachusetts, forty-three thousand and sixty-eight dollars and forty-four cents. For improvement of Thames river, Connecti-cut, ten thousand dollars.

For extension and repair of breakwater at Bur lington, Vermont, twenty-seven thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars and twenty cents For completion and repair of Delaware break-water, Delaware bay, one hundred and seven thousand nine hundred and ten dollars. For improving channel of Susquehanna river below Havre de Grace, Maryland, twenty-six thousand four hundred dollars.

For continuing improvement of Patapsco river, Maryland, five thousand two hundred dollars. For construction of snag-boats and other appa ratus for clearing western rivers, and for the out-fit, working, and preservation thereof, five hun-

dred and fifty thousand dollars. And the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed, upon such terms as may be agreed on by the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War, to transfer to and place at the disposal of the Secretary of War such steamers of the United States, with boats and equipage belonging thereto, and used during the rebellion as portions of the river fleet, as may be so transferred in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy without detriment to the public service, and as may be conveniently and fitly used in raising snags or removing obstructions from wes-tern rivers, so as to render them safe and navigable for the vessels of the United States and for the uses of commerce; and if the same shall be purchased by the Secretary of War, the amounts required for the payment therefor shall be taken from the appropriation aforesaid.

For improving the mouth of the Mississippi river, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri,
Arkansas, and Ohio rivers, five hundred and fifty For improvement of the Des Moines rapids

fississppi river, two hundred thousand dollars. For improvement of the Rock Island rapids Mississippi river, one hundred thousand dollars. For improvement of the Saint Clair flats, Michigan, eighty thousand dollars.

For improvement of the Saint Mary's river, between Lake Superior and Lake Huron, fifty

thousand dollars.

For improvement of Oswego harbor, New York, and preservation of the public works at that point, forty-five thousand dollars.

For improvement at Little Sodus Bay harbor, Fairhaven, in Cayuga county, New York, thirty-three thousand eight hundred and forty dollars and forty-one cents. For improvement at Big Sodus Bay harbor, Wayne county, New York, fifty-three thousand one hundred and fifty-one dollars and eighty

cents.

For improvement at the harbor of Gennese thousand six hur

For improvement at the harbor of Gennesee river, New York, seventy-five thousand six hundred and seven dollars and thirty cents.

For improvement of harbor at Buffalo, New York, one hundred thousand dollars.

For completing the sea wall at Buffalo harbor, New York, thirty-one thousand dollars.

For improvement of harbor and repair of public works at Eric, Pennsylvania, thirty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-one dollars.

For improvement of Conneaut harbor, Ohio, twenty thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars

twenty thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and seventy-four cents.

For improvement of Ashtabula harbor, Ohio twenty-four thousand seven hundred and eight dollars and eighty-two cents. For improvement of harbor at Grand river, Ohio, twenty-four thousand and seventy-two

For improvement of harbor at Cleveland, Ohio, ifity-nine thousand eight hundred and six dollars.

For improvement of harbor at Black river,

teh thousand dollars Onto, ten thousand donars.

For improvement of harborat Vermillion, Ohio, fifteen thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-four cents. For improvement of habor at Huron, Ohlo, thirty-nine thousand dollars.

For improvement of harbor at Sandusky City, Ohio, thirty-eight thousand five hundred and eighty dollars. eighty dollars.

For improvement of the harbor at Toledo, Ohlo, twenty thousand dollars. A Counter-Proposition-Gov. Worth and

the Freedmen. The demand for a response from the South s met at last. We have been insisting that the South should accompany its rejection of the proposed Constitutional Amendment with the offer of some other basis of restora-

tion; and lo! it is here. Gov. Worth, of North-Carolina, has sunplied it. Profiting by the short-comings of other Southern Governors, he has propounded a plan for the settlement of existing difficulties between the sections. The difficulties, as the Governr sees them, are very serious, and the plan he promulgates is intended to prove that he has studied them philosophically and exhaustively.

The negro, declares Gov. Worth, is "still the subject of strife." More than half the message addressed to the Legislature of North-Carolina is devoted to the Constitutional Amendment, and to an elaborate though in no respect original argument against its ratification. But now the whole trouble, as the Governor understands it, proceeds from the emancipated negro; and the Governor's proposal is to solve the problem of restoration by disposing of the negro.-Remove the cause, quoth he, and the effect will cease. And since the hapless black man s a source of perpetual contention between the North and South, Gov. Worth suggests that all trouble may be ended by a satisfac-

ory disposal of the black man. But how shall he be disposed of? That is sovereign State of North-Carolina undertakes to answer. And the answer furnished by his message is evidence incontestible of his genius, patriotism and statesmanship.

Vulgar, common-place politicians are accustomed to deal with the problems arising from the rebellion and from emancipation in a very vulgar way. They suggest that inasfreedmen, being also citizens, should be placed on an equality with white citizens in respect of their rights to property, to protection under the law, and to entire equality in all that concerns their freedom and well-being. It is further contended that, as the freedmen form a large proportion of the originally loyal people of the South, they should no longer be subject to sweeping disfranchisement. In other words, that the color of the skin should henceforth have nothing to do with the civil or political status of the individual, but that the possession of the some defined test of fitness, applicable alike to white and black. Finally, it is asserted that the South should demonstrate its title | tional body. to the confidence of the nation by affording guarantees that the results achieved by the war shall be loyally sustained with all the force of constitutional authority.

These, we say, are commonplace devices for solving the problems which enter into the general question of restoration. None of them, however, satisfies the requirements of Gov. Worth's transcendant statesmanship.-He expresses a profound contempt for all that ordinary mortals esteem as practical, His lofty spirit chafes under the outrages of the proposed amendment. His genius soars above the conditions of restoration which Congress and the plebeian North have tenalrie soul despises the idea of guarantees, and contemns the people that would demand them. He aspires to the reputation of an in-

The process is very simple-when Worth lem of the egg, after Columbus' explanation. ies its solution. "The negro being still the most vital part! subject of strife," remove the negro. The rights of the freedmen being the bone of sectional contention, put an end to the contention by

But how get rid of the negro? In the generation of Henry Clay transportation to Liin Florida is a more recent prescription of State doctors, though one that has not been received with special favor. The commonly received notion now-a-days is, that they anarchy must follow, should, like the rest of humanity, be left to work out their own industrial, social and political redemption : care being taken, that neither local nor Federal law shall encumber es none of these roundabout methods. He sees quite through the millstone. The negro question presses upon North-Carolina because the negro is there. Transfer the negro to Massachusetts, and the difficulty will exist no more in North-Carolina.

We are not indulging in satire. We are not resorting to hyperbole or exaggeration for the sake of political effect. We are not interpreting language which others may contoo plain to be misunderstood. He says "the cause of the trouble is the unequal distribution of the race between the sections,' and "the plain and practical remedy is their more equal diffusion." Diffusion is the word. And Gov. Worth maintains that the requisite "diffusion" may be accomplished "by diverting the appropriation made to sustain the Freedmen's Bureau to defraying the travelling expenses of those [freedmen] who may | make their arrangements accordingly. If the choose to move, allowing each one to choose the State or territory to which he would go.

Labor is needed at the South, of course .-The complaint comes from North Carolina that large numbers of citizens, black and white have, voluntarily left the State. The whole South is puzzled to find labor equal to its necessities. It requires not only every man already there, but as many more men as can be attracted thither. Gov. Worth's pro- us know it, as far as it can be known. It is posal, therefore implies, not only an exhaustive philosophy, but a profound self-sacrifice. so long in suspense and uncertainty. He would have the Sonth consign itself to the dogs, that the negro question may be

There are wise men, perhaps, who will see in the Worth scheme of relief for North Carolina a righteous retribution upon certain of the Northern States. The Northern Radi--these pundits may suggest-would under the Worth plan, have an opportunity and direct in his utterances. We entertain of manifesting the virtues which they now the hope that the document will be thoroughject is too solemn for practical jokes. And ly loyal, and that it will be of a character to commend to their neighbors. But the sub-North Carolina would be scarcely justified in ruining herself for the sake of testing the the Union. It is both useless and dangerous depth of New England philanthropy.

Besides, there is no occasion for so much trouble on the part of North Carolina. An easier method of relief than that invented by Worth is happily available. Let her politicians overcome their pride and their prejudices, and the negro question may be solved without the loss of her negroes.—New York

ECONOMY.-When a Spaniard cats a peach or pear by the roadside, wherever he is, digs a hole in the ground with his foot, and covers the seed. Consequently, all over Spain, by the road-sides and elsewhere, fruit in great abundance tempts the taste, and is ev-

Let this practice be imitated in our coun- Blue ridge, and the tariff of freights would try, and the very wanderer will be blezed, and bless the hand that ministored to his We are bound to larve the world as good, or better, than we found it, and he is a best apples, peaches, onions, cabbages, and selfiish churl who basks under the shadow Irish potatoes produced any where. Every and eats the fruit of trees which other hands have planted, if he will not also plant trees which shall yield fruit to the coming gener-

The Cherokec Legislature, now in session,

Tri-Weekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1866.

The North-Carolina Standard. We return our thanks to our friends for the additions they are making to our sub-The terms of the Standard are as tollows :

\$6 00

Tri-Weekly, one year, 3 00 six months, Weekly, one year, six months, 1 50 The Weekly will be clubbed as follows: Five copies one year twelve dollars. Ten copies one year twenty-two dollars. Those

who get clubs of five or more, will be furnished with one copy for a year, gratis. The Legislature and Congress will meet soon, and matters of grave interest will occupy the columns of the newspapers. Now

is the time to subscribe, The circulation of the Standard among Northern capitalists and others, renders it a good medium for advertising lands and other

the question which the chief officer of the A Test Vote on the Howard Amendment. In the House of Commons of this State, resterday, Gen. Logan, of Rutherford, intro duced a resolution declaring it as the sense of the House that the proposed constitution al amendment ought to be adopted by this State. We learn that Gen. Logan addressed much as he who but yesterday was a slave is now free, he should be dealt with as a ty, urging the adoption of his resolution, freedman and a citizen. They argue that the but the House referred the resolution by a vote of 92 to 16. No reply was made to Gen. Logan.

This is probably a test vote of the members present. But with a full House, the vote would probably be, for the amendment 25, against it 95.

Gov. Worth's Assumption that Congress is not a Constitutional Body.

Among the remarkable positions taken by the "reconstructed" Governor of this State, elective franchise should be regulated by in his late message, is that the present Congress of the United States is an unconstitu-

Congress can not be an unconstitutional body with reference to the Southern States, and constitutional in other respects. It must be one or the other. If it does not exist under and by virtue of the federal Constitution, it does not exist at all. If Gov. Worth's assumption be correct, it is simply an unauthorized, usurping body. Its acts are invalid. The public debt is not binding. The taxes it has levied on the people ought not to be paid, except at the point of the bayonet. Its officers in this State, of whatsoever dered as the basis of compromise. His chiv- kind, appointed and acting under laws which it has passed, are not entitled to respect or obedience. We have no law-making power ventor, a discoverer, a philosopher. His eagle at Washington, and no national government, eve penetrates to the bottom of the great dif- for if the present Congress be unconstitutionficulty, and his comprehensive mind discerns al, so were all the other Congresses during the secret of the country's great deliverance. the rebellion. Such are some of the results has explained it. It is as simple as the prob-Union man par excellence, and yet he strikes One sentence states the problem and embod- at the very existence of the Union in its

And then, if the present Congress be an unconstitutional body, the President is equalremoving its cause. This is Worth's philos- lyso. He was chosen by the same people who chose the Congress, and under the same

It is thus plain that even now, under the beria was a not unpopular specific. "Send the blacks to Africa," it was said, "and they will bother us no more." Their colonization secession means anarchy. If there be no Conseression means anarchy. If there be no Congress and no President according to the Constitution, then we have no government, and

It is our opinion that Gov. Worth and his partizans will soon learn that there to a Congress. A body which Gov. Worth says calls them with burdens not shared by their white litself a Congress, will assemble next Monbrethren. Gov. Worth's remedy presuppos- day. Constitutional or unconstitutional, it will have power to deal with him, and with all others who may dispute its authority.

Congress .-- The President's Message.

The issue as to the restoration of the Union has been distinctly and finally joined. He who is not for the Union is against it. The question is, shall those who controlled the strue differently. Gov. Worth's words are late Confederacy control the Union, or shall Unionists control?

Congress will meet next Monday. We want that body at once to say what class of people are to govern the Southern States and restore them to the Union. If the followers and partizans of Mr. Davis are to govern, let us know it at once, so that Unionists may 'unmistakably loyal" are to govern, let us know it, so that arrrngements may be made for a new order of things, which-will be the beginning of immigration to the State, of the bringing into it of capital from the Northern States, and of general prosperity. But whatever the future may have in store for us, let cruel in the government to keep this people

Of course nothing is definitely known as to the character of the President's message That document will be looked for with deep interest. It will speak with no double tongue. Andrew Johnson, whether right or wrong in his views, is always bold, honest meet the warm approval of every friend of in this crisis to attempt to conciliate the enemics of the Union. There is only one star by which the ship of State should be steered - the star of the Union,

"Of whose true, fixed, and resting quality There is no fellow in the firmament."

FINE APPLES.—We are under obligations to our friend Capt. Kelsey, the Commoner from Madison, for some fine specimens of the Buff Apple, grown in that County. These apples are equal in appearance and flavor to any we have ever seen. If the Railroad was only open and in full operation through the permit, the Eastern part of the State could obtain from the West, in any quantity, the citizen of the State is interested in the completion of the Western Extension.

Dr. Gardner, the celebrated Oculist and has repealed the sweeping confiscation act passed by that body during the rebellion.

Aurist, is now in this City, at the Exchange Hotel, where he may be consulted.

We can not Ignore the Union We are now told by many writers and

speakers, that we ought as a people to with-draw our thoughts from national affairs, and devote ourselves exclusively to State affairs. We can not ignore the Union and expect o prosper. We can not hope that the mempers will be sound, and will fully perform their allotted parts, until they are again oined to the body. We can look for no capital from abroad, for no immigration, for no permanent prosperity until the Union is fully restored; and it is now plain to every one that restoration is not possible without the adoption of new measures for that pur-

If clouds had hidden the sun from our view for months, every one would talk about the sun, and long for its accustomed light and heat. It is so about the Union. We can not ignore it. The sooner we get back to it the better. Every day's delay in returning to it adds to the poverty and misery resulting from the rebellion in which these States so unwisely engaged.

Appointment of Commissioners.

Baltimore, Nov 23.—Secretary Stanton has appointed Colonel W. H. Stewart, W. F. Flynn, of Washington, and A. Miller of Cecil County, as Commissioners to award compensation to loval slave owners of Maryland, whose slaves were drafted during the war .-The commission exists under an act of Conress passed last session.

If the Unionists of this State had been istened to, and their advice taken in 1863, we should not only have received compensation for our slaves, but we should have saved one hundred thousand valuable lives on both sides, and escaped all the devastation and ruin which befell us in 1864 and 1865. The Unionists of this State were right in 1860, in 1863, in 1865, and they are right now. If their advice should be disregarded now as it continue to increase

Circuit Court.

The Circuit Court of the United States ommenced its term in this City on Monday last, his Honor Judge Brooks presiding.

The Judge will deliver his charge to the grand jury to-day. But little business will e transacted, as this is appearance term in nearly all the cases. No judgments will be taken for debt until the next term.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY .-- Gov. Worth ecommends this institution to the favorable attention of the Legislature. It would be well to bear in mind that one of the conditions of admission to this Academy, as stated in the advertisement by the superintendant is that of "faithful service during, at least, a part of the war." If this applies ding. to Federal as well as Confederate youths, it some explanation is necessary. This Academy is under the control of a Virginian, who my is under the control of a Virginian, who of Perquimons, Galloway, Autry, Stone, labored in "fighting it out" to the bitter end. Blair, Whitley, Herton of Watauga, Neal, and shall be agreeably surprised to learn that his institution is open alike to Federal and Confederate youths.

FIRE IN GOLDSBOROUGH,-We learn from an Extra from the News office, that the capacious and valuable Granger Hotel, in Goldsborough, was consumed by fire on Saturday | Latham, of Craven, Henry, Simpson, Garris, morning last. Several buildings contiguous | Williams, of Harnett, Judkins, Teague, Bradto the Hotel were also destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as it originated in an upper story, where no fire had been for some time previously. The post-office building was consumed, but the Post Master succeeded in saving his letters and papers.

The Legislature of this State has been in session one week, and the people will ask what has that body done? The answer is, thus far it has done nothing. Nothing for the relief of the people, nothing to restore the State to the Union. The Legislature will no doubt sit till Christmas, and still the

question will be, what has the Legislature done?-and the answer will still be nothing. Nothing is costing the impoverished peopeople of this State about twelve hundred dollars per day. A session of forty days will cost about fifty thousand. We paid dearly for nothing during the rebellion, and we are paying dearly for it still. Great is

At the Cape of Good Hope the Hottentots have long used Buchu for a variety of diseases; it was borrowed from those rude practioners by the English and Dutch physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now come into general use. It is given chieffly in gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder, morbid irritation of the bladder and uretha, for female weakness and debility, for prolapsus and bearing down, prolapsus uteri, diseases of the prostrate gland, retention or incontinence of urine, and all diseases requiring the aid of a diuretic arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It is also recommended in cases of dispepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections and dropsy. To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions. To neglect them, however slight may be the attack, it is sure to effect the bodily health and mental powers. Our flesh and blood are supported from these ources. Persons at every period of life, from infancy to old age, and in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of theses diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in "HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU," and when taken in early stages of the disease none suffer to any extent. It allays pain and inflammation, is free from all injurious properties, pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in its action. It is the anchor of hope to the physician, and was always so esteemed by the late eminent Dr. Physic. The proprietor, with upwards of hirty thousand unsolicited certificates and hundred of thousands of living witnesses of its curative properties, accumulated within fifteen years, has not been in the habit of resorting to their publication, he does not do this from the fact that his remedies rank as standard, they do not need to be propped up by certificates, The science of medicine, like the Doric column, should stand simple, pure and majestic, having facts for its basis, induc-tion for its pillar, and truth alone for its capi-His Solid and Fluid Extracts embody the full strength of the ingredients of which they are named. They are left to the inspection of all. A ready and conclusive test of their properties will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory. These remedies are prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist of sixteen years' experience, and we believe them to be reliable, n fact we have never known an article lackng merit to meet with a permanent success, and MR. HELMBOLD's success is certainly prima facia evidence. His Drug and Chemical

Warehouse, in the city of New York, is not excelled, if equaled, by any in this country. and we would advise our readers when visiing that city to give him a call and judge

Legislature of North-Carolina,

The minutes of the previous day were read and approved. Several unimportant resolutions were then

Mr. Wilson, a resolution favoring and encouraging foreign emigration. Mr. Wilson urged the reference and adoption of the above resolution in some very appropriate and pointed remarks.

Mr. Speed had very little confidence in its practical utility. The resolution was then referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Gash, a bill establishing new regulations. Referred to a joint select committee of both Houses and ordered to be printed. Mr. Robins, a resolution referring that part of the governor's message suggesting the reprinting of the decisions of the Supreme Court, to the committee on finance. Agreed

Mr. Robins, a bill in reference to the apcointment of justices of the peace. Referred o the judiciary committee. A message was received from the House of

commons signifying the appointment of its members on various committees. Another message was received from the House, suggesting the appointment of a joint select committee on the subject of fixing the per diem of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly, and the salaries of its officers. Not concurred in.

er the house message-relating to printing rules, etc. Considered and not concurred A resolution to print the rules of both ouses in a pamphlet form was then adopt-

Mr. Wilson moved to take up and consid-

A message was received from the House of commons, together with the communications from the treasurer and comptroller, signifying that their respective reports were in readiness and asking the concurrence of both branches of the Legislature in ordering them to be printed. The action of the house was concurred in.

The speaker announced that a circular from was then, our misfortunes and sufferings will Robert Gibson of Louisville Kentucky, approved by the government of that State, had been laid on his desk and asked that it might be read for information. It was read and referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

The bill repealing an ordinance passed by the late convention, authorizing the exchange of stocks, was put upon its third reading. Mr. Love, moved that it be referred to committee on internal improvement. Agreed

The Senate then on motion of Mr. Wilson, adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. SATURDAY, Nov. 24, 1866. The following committees were then an-

nounced: On EDUCATION. - Messrs. Jenkins of Granville, Lee of Gates, Bright, Beasly, McRae, of Richmond, Hinnant, Wilson of Forsyth, Williams of Martin, Brown, Bowe and Har-

ON MILITARY AFFAIRS .- Messrs. Moreis all well enough; but it seems to us that head, Davis of Franklin, Turnbull, Kenan and Davidson. ON AGRICULTURE.-Messrs, Russ, Wilson

Blythe and Clements. ON SWAMP LANDS .- Messrs. Latham, of Washington, Murrill, Harding, Chadwick and Farrow.

McClammy, Martin, Rountree, Black, Lyon, Westmoreland, Morton, Godwin, Moore of Chatham and Woodward. ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS,-Messrs.

sher, Vestal, Garrett, Gorham. ON CORPORATIONS, -- Messrs. McNair, Morrisett, Scott, Perry, of Wake, Henderson, Jenkins, of Gaston, Scoggin, McArthur, May, Smith, of Duplin, and Stevenson.

ON PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES. Messrs, Waugh, Jones, of Pasquotank, Williams, of Pitt, Barden, Daniel, Ashworth, Trull, Gambrill, Rosetoro, Womble and Ken-

On CLAIMS.—Messr s. Perry, of Carteret, Smith, of Guilford, Boyd, Murrill, Granberry, Allen, Rogers, Long, Lyon, Reinhart and Williams, of Yancy. ON THE INSANE ASY LUM.-Messrs. Crawford, of Rowan, Carso n, Shelton, Baker, and York.

ON CHEROKEE LAN DS .- Messrs. Bryson, Crawford, of Macon, Sudderth, Davidson, ON STATE LIBRARY. - Messrs. Long, of Cabarrus, Williams, of Ms rtin, and Umsted.

ASYLUM FOR THE DI :AF, DUMB AND THE BLIND .-- Messrs. Hute hinson, McGougan, Moore, of Hertford, and Woodward. ON PUBLIC BUILDIN GS.-Messrs. Boyd, Mr. Waugh a resolution requesting the judiciary committee to enq mire into the expe-

diency of so amending the criminal laws of the State as to provide to nat persons convicted of misdemeanors shall work out fine and costs on the public roads Mr. Whitfield a resolut ion to raise a committee on per diem and mileage, Adopted. Mr. Baker a resolution requesting the judiciary committee to enquire into the expediency of a mechanic's lie, 1 law. Adopted.

Mr. Teague a resolution requesting the judiciary committee to enqu ire into the expediency of enlarging the jr risdiction of justices of the peace. Adopt ed. Mr. Gorham a resolution requesting the judiciary committee to report a bill extending the insolvent debtors haw. Adopted. Mr. Baker a resolution requesting the judiciary committee to enquire into the expediency of reporting a law in favor of landhol-

ders giving them a lien up on crops, &c., of tenants. Adopted. Mr. Allen a bill to amend an act entitled salaries and fees. Referred. Mr. Waugh a bill to reper :1 the 1st section of the law fixing the time; of elections in North-Carolina, Referred.

Mr. Chadwick a bill to incorporate the Newbern Steam Fire Comps ny. Referred. Mr. Richardson a bill for the benefit of the poor of Bladen county. Refe rred. Mr. Williams of Martin a bill to empow-

er the Mayor and Commissio ners of Williamston to grant licenses for rets il of liquors .-Mr. Shelton a bill to repeal the 2nd Section of the stay law. Referre d.

Mr. Keenan a bill to prveen t the sacrifice of real estate in certain cases. Referred. Mr Latham of Craven a bil I to change the inrisdiction of magistrates and for the releif of poor debtors. Referred. Mr. Richardson a bill to repeal Sec. 9th of

chap. 40th of October, 1866. Referred. Mr. Davis a bill to amend 30th sec. 54th chap, of Rev. Code, Referred. Mr. Horton of Watauga, a bill to extend time for collection and return of taxes in

Western Counties

He moved that the rules be suspended and the bill put on its several readings. Mr. Latham of Washington desired its reerence to finance committee. Mr. Logan opposed the reference, and the

reas and nays being called for on the motion to suspend the rules, they were not suspended, and the bill was referred to the finance committee with instructions to report Tueslay morning. Those who voted to suspend the rules are :

Aves-Messrs. Ashworth, Black, Blair, Blythe, Bradsher, Brown, Bryson, Carson, Clark, Crawford, of Macon, Daniel, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Freeman, Gambril, Garrett, Godwin. Guess, Harper, Henderson, Hinnant, Holderby, Horton, of Watauga,

Horton of Wilkes Jenking of Gauto kins, Kelsey, Logan, Lowe, Lyon, Lutterloh, May, McKay, Moore, of Chatham, Morehead, Morton, Patton, Rosebro, Scoggin, Shelton, Simpson, Stevenson, Stone, Sudderth, Teague, Turnbull, Umstead, Vestal, Waugh, Whit-

Those who voted in the negative are: NAYS-Messrs, Allen, Autry, Baker, Barlen, Boyd, Bowe, Chadwick, Crawford, of Rowan, Farrow, Foard, Garriss, Gorham, Granberry, Harding, Hodnett, Houston, Hutchison, Jones, Jordan, Kenan, Kendall, Latham, of Craven, Latham, of Washington, Lee, Long, Martin, McArthur, McClammy, McGougan, McNair, McRae, Moore, of Hertford, Morrisett, Murrill, Neal, Peebles, Perry, of Carteret, Perry, of Wake, Reinhardt, Rountree, Russ, Scott, Smith, of Duplin, Smith, of Guilford, Trull, Walker, Westmoreland, Whitley, Wilson, of Forsyth, Williams, of Martin and Williams of Yancey

Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative the motion was lost. A report was read from the State Libarian and sent to the Senate. A communication was also read from the Comptroller in relation to the printing of his

report, and explaining why it was not laid before the Assembly. Mr. McKay by leave reported from judiciary committee a bill to amend 6th sec., 48th chap. Rev. Code, and recommended its pas-

Mr. Ashworth by leave introduced a resolution to raise a committee in relation to an act to secure the maintenance of bastard children. Adopted.

BILLS ON 2ND READING. A bill to amend the 6th sec., 48th chap. Rev. Code was read and passed. A bill to construe an act entitled an act to establish a scale of Confederate currency.-

apply to contracts at the date when the debts were made, and not when they fell due.]assed. The rules were suspended and the bill pase its 3d reading.

A bill providing homesteads was read and Mr. McNair moved that a message be sent Senate proposing to go into an election or Comptroller.

Mr. Long said that he saw no reason for innecessary haste, that the Legislature should vait and examine the report of the present ncumbent, &c.

When the question being put the House efused to send the message. A bill to repeal clauses 1st and 2nd of Schedule C., the revenue law taxing certain corporations, was read and referred.

Mr. Richardson, by leave, introduced bill in favor of R. P. Melvin. Referred. Mr. Williams of Martin, by leave introduc ed a bill to declare the Roanoke river a sufficient fence for cultivable lands on its banks in Martin county. Referred. A bill to repeal an act providing that per-

ons over 45 years of age shall work the pub ic roads, was read and referred. Mr. Jones, by leave, then introduced a res lution addressed to the judiciary commitee in relation to hunting. Adopted.

Mr. Latham of Washington a resolution, which was not adopted. Whereupon the House adjourned till Monday morning 11 o'clock.

> SENATE. MONDAY, Nov. 26, 1866.

The minutes of Saturday were read and ap royed. Mr. Paschall introduced a resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of paying off private debts, contracted prior to the war, in Bank note bills of the State of North-Carolina. Referred to the ON PRIVATE BILLS.—Messrs. Morrisett.

committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Love, a memorial from the citizens of Cherokee county, asking that the Western N. C. Railroad be completed, and suggesting a plan for finishing the same On motion of Mr. Love, it was read and referred to the committee on internal improve-

Mr. Love, a bill to consolidate the Atlantic and North-Cirolina Railroad company, the North-Carolina Railroad company, and the Western N. C. Railroad company—providing means for finishing the main Trunk Road to Ducktown Copper mines, on the Tennessee line, and a branch to Paint Rock, on the Tennessee line, from Asheville. Referred to committee on Internal Improvements, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cunningham, a resolution postponing the

Mr. Cunningnam, a resolution postponing the collection of debts during the present embarrassed condition of popular finances.

Mr. Cunningnam proceeded to demonstrate the necessity of forbearance on the part of creditors in the lamentably unsettled and almost backgrout situation of affairs, of this hour in some bankrupt situation of affairs, of this hour in some bankrupt situation of affairs, of this hour in some very forcible and apposite remarks. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Avery, a bill to protect landlords from insolvent renters. Passed its first reading, and then referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Leach, a resolution protecting debtors from the prompt execution by creditors, during the present stringency of financial offsize.

the present stringency of financial affairs. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Speed presented a petition from the citizens of Elizabeth City, asking the extension of their corporate limits. Referred to the committee on corporations.

A message was received from the House transmitting a bill in relation to Confederate and other depreciated currency. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Wilson, by permission, a resolution allowing compensation to Justices of the Peace and other magistrates for official services. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The bill for the relief of insolvent debtors was

then put upon its second rerding.

Some discussion here arose between Messrs. Leach and Speed, when further consideration of the bill was postponed until the bill could be printed, and a copy of the same laid upon each member's desk for examination. The bill for the relief of the county of Hyde was then put upon its second reading and passed. The rules being suspended, it passed its third

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Covington, the Senate then

adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

reading, without debate

Monday, Nov. 27th, 1866. Mr. Everett of Wayne appeared, qualified and took his seat. The following committees were announ-

PENITENTIARY .- Messrs. Hutcheson, Lowe and COMMUNICATION PROM THE ASSISTANT COMMIS-SIONER FREEDMAN'S BUREAU.—Dr. Moore of Hertford, Jenkins of Gaston, Rogers and Blythe. COUNTING VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.—Messrs. Keenan, Crawford of Rowan and Black.

Mr. Russ presented a memorial from E. A. Crudup and H. W. Montague, executors of Seth Jones, dec'd. Referred. Mr. McRae a petition for restoration of lost bond to Robt. S. Ledbetter. Referred. Mr. Long a memorial on the subject of a nitentiary. Referred. Mr. Jenkins of Gaston a report from the

committee on corporations. Mr. Logan a resolution as follows: Resolved, That it is the sense of this House, that the article proposed by the Congress of the United States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the same, known as the Howard amendment, and article 14th, should be ratified by the General Assembly of North-Carolina, now in session.

He said that this was a national subject of

paramount importance. This amendment had been sent to the Governor of this State, and by him transmitted to this Legislature. Time, therefore, had elapsed in which the people had considered this amendment. Congress was soon to meet, and it should be informed of what this Assembly intended to do. If we intended to reject or to pass it, let it be

This was a republican government, a Union of States for the benefit of all, the greatest institution that ever existed. Founded by Washington, Hamilton and their compatriots, it is certainly entitled to our profoundest respect. In its inception, it was a difficult matter to other steer of the extremes : of giving the government too much power over the people on the one hand, or of making the government too weak to control the people on the other hand. But thus far, thank God, these difficulties had been overcome.

sed to speak so ing this government and its Constitution That instrument said that its citizens should be protected. But when it was framed there was a people among us which were not considered or treated as citizens. But since that field, Williams, of Harnett, Williams, of day, this nation has undergone many Yancey, Womble and York—55. ed at various times to meet the altered circumstances of the people, and now all native. born and naturalized human beings within the borders of the Union are citizens of the

> tional Amendment was presented to us. He then treated of the 1st section of the Howard amendment, showing that it confer. red no new powers on the Constitutionthat all the powers granted by the 1st sec. tion were already implied in the Constitution, and that under that instrument as if now stood, no State could abridge the privileges or immunities of its citizens contrary to the provision guaranteeing liberty and protection to all, unless a clause were inserted expressly allowing such abridgement. The 2nd section met this emergency, for while the first section denied any State to abridge privileges of its citizens, the 2nd section made certain exceptions and gave the States the right to abridge the privilege of voting. He thought this an important privilege. It should be seized by us. Those who rejected it, virtually declared themselves in favor of negro suffrage. He was opposed to such suffrage, and therefore he ap-

proved the 2nd sectiod of the Howard amend.

Mr. Logan held that the 3d section pre

United States. Therefore the time had come

for another change, and here the Constitu-

sented the chief difficulty. He feared that gentlemen could not rise above selfish considerations. This section covered and banned him as well as others who held office under the Confederacy. But he was willing to enter into obligation never to hold or seek office, again if by that act he could secure the Provides that the scale of depreciation shall restoration of the State to her former position in the Union. He appealed to members to recollect the position in which we were now placed, our poverty and the lack of suitable protection to our people. He thought a further sacrifice on their part would tend to the honor and prosperity of the State. He deprecated the thought, which unwil lingly forced itself upon him, that there were those so deep-dyed in guilt that they feared that this amendment would forever exclude them from office, and that therefore from this selfish consideration they opposed themselves to the interest of the good old State and her people. He appealed to them to sacrifice a little more, and aid in restoring at once and forever the harmony of our glo

rious institutions, under which we had run so long a race of happiness and prosperity. Mr. Waugh moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on the Constitutional amendment. Mr Scoggin called for the yeas and navs.

and the resolution was referred as follows: YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Autry, Baker, Barden, Black, Boyd, Bowe, Bradsher, Brown, Bryson, Carson, Chadwick, Clark, Clements, Crawford of Macon, Crawford of Rowan, Daniel, Davis, David-Macon, Crawford of Rowan, Daniel, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Everett, Farrow, Foard, Freeman, Gambril, Garriss, Gorham, Granberry, Guess, Harding, Harper, Henderson, Hodnett, Holderby, Horton of Watauga, Horton of Wilkes, Houston, Hutchison, Jones, Judkins, Kelsey, Kenan, Kendall, Latham of Craven, Latham of Washington, Lee, Long, Lowe, Lutterloh, May, Martin, McArthur, McClanmy, McGougan, McKay, McRae, Moore of Hertford, Morehead, Morton, Morrissett Murrill Neal Patton, Peebles, Perry of sett, Murrill, Neal, Patton, Peebles, Perry of Carteret, Perry of Wake, Reinhardt, Richardson, Rogers, Rosebro, Russ, Scott, Selton, Simpson, Smith of Duplin, Smith of Guilford, Stevenson, Stone, Sudderth, Trull, Turnbull, Umstead, Walker, Waugh, Westmoreland, Whitfield, Whitley, Williams of Martin Williams
of Yancey, Woodard and York—92,
NAYS.—Messrs, Ashworth, Blair, Blythe, GalNAYS.—Messrs, Ashworth, Blair, Blythe, Gal-Williams of Martin Williams of Pitt, Williams

way, Garrett, Hinnant, Jenkins Jenkins of Granville, Jordan, Logan, Lyon, Rom tree, Scoggin, Teague, Vestal, Wilson of Forsyth. -16. Mr. Bryson a resolution in relation to Cherokee lands. Referred.

Mr. Waugh a bill to repeal an ordinance of the Convention commonly known as the stav law. Referred Mr. Whitfield a bill for therelief of Exeutors &c. Referred. Mr. McKay a bill to empower the directors of Blounts' Creek Manufacturing compa-

ny to rebuild. Referred Mr. Davis a bill to amend sec. 12, chap. 118, Revised code. Referred. Mr. Williams of Pitt a bill for relief of W H. Perkins. Referred Mr. Morehead a bill to prevent fraud. Re

Mr. Bryson a bill to amend charter of Wes ern N. C. Railroad. Reterred. Mr. Granbery a bill to enable Executors and Administrators to pay the debts of insolvent testators and intestates pro rata. Re-

ferred Mr. Keenan a bill to change the rule of ev dence concerning mortgages, &c. Referred. Mr. Scott a bill to authorize Sheriffs to grant license to Auctioneers in cities. Re

Mr. Allen a bill in favor of Rufus Galloway, Sheriff of Brunswick County. Referred. Adjourned till to-morrow morning 11 o'clock.

The Great Masonic Festival. The Baltimore papers of yesterday are filled with accounts of the great festival of the Masons, on the occasion of laying the corner

stone of a new temple in that city. The procession having marched through the principal streets, came to the site of the new build-The Grand Lodges of Maryland and the District of Columbia, with other visiting Grand Lodges, then marched through the lines, the Sir Knights presenting arms .-When the Grand Lodge arrived in front of the residence of the Governor, he, with the President, accompanied by Gen. Stoneman. Col. Webster, Col. Johnson, Gen. Brown, and

juite a lively interest among the crowd, but here was no demonstrations of ill breeding As the Grand Lodges passed through the open lines the Knights formed in order and fo'llowed them until all the Orders were ac-

the Governor's staff, fell into the line. The

appearance of the President seemed to create

commodated upon the stand. THE NUMBERS. The number of Knights Templar in the procession was estimated at about seven hundred, and of the Masons at between three

and four thousand The presence of the President was received with tokens of gratification from the ladies and other spectators. He bowed his acknowledgements and exchanged cordial greetings with a large number of members of the Order, who were presented to him while the procession was entering the inclosure, which occupied considerable time. The various military bands occupied a portion of the front area, and continued to perform until the commencement of the regular proceedings of the day.

The corner stone was then laid with imposing ceremonies, and an interesting ad, lress was delivered by John H. B. Latrobe-

A Mass Welcome to Congress.

Another call, co-operating with that pre viously issued by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of this city for a mass welcome to the Radicals in Congress, has been issued by five committees representing the Union League of America.

The committees comprise the Republican German Radicals and Equal Suffrage Association, six Councils of the Union League, white and colored, and the colored soldiers and Equal Rights League. The mass welcome will be held on Satur-

day, December 1st. A banquet is also proposed on Monday evening. Large numbers of Radicals from Maryland and Virginia have signified their intention of joining in the de-